





# Reno Evening Gazette

Every Evening, Sundays Excepted.

R. L. FULTON, PROPRIETOR

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This includes both legal and commercial work.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1890

## THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

It is not unlikely that the question of a tariff will become a party issue in the near future, and it will be a happy change from the present disgraceful fight for spoils. Senator Morrill of Vermont, the author of the tariff bill under which this country has grown so great, made a speech in the Senate recently, in which he said: "This tariff, which was based at a Chinese wall, was to shut out both commerce and revenue, which imposed high duties on luxuries and low ones on necessities, has secured in 1881 a revenue of two hundred million dollars, against fifty-three millions in 1860, and has increased our exports, which were twenty millions less than our imports in 1860—to two hundred and sixty millions in our favor. In the meantime the interest on our debt has fallen from a hundred and forty-three millions in 1867 to sixty millions. Agriculture has made immense strides forward. The recent export of food products, though never larger, is not equal by twenty-fold to home consumption, and prices are everywhere more remunerative—agricultural products being higher and manufactured lower. Of wheat corn and oats there was produced 1,845,540,849 bushels in 1860, but in 1880 the crop had swelled to 2,622,200,039 bushels. Since 1860 lands in many of the Western States have risen from 100 to 175 per cent. The production of rice, during the same time, rose from 11,000,000 pounds to 117,000,000 pounds. The fires of the tall chimneys have everywhere been lighted up; and while we made only 987,559 tons of pig-iron in 1860, in 1880 we made 4,395,414 tons; and of railroad iron the increase was from 235,107 tons to 1,461,437 tons. In twenty years the production of salt rose from 12,717,300 bushels to 29,800,298 bushels. No previous crop of cotton equalled the 4,861,000 bales of 1860; but the crop of 1880 was larger, and that of 1891 is reported at 6,600,000 bales.

The giant water-wheels have revolved more briskly, showing the manufacture of 1,797,000 bales of cotton in 1880 against only 979,000 bales in 1860, and this brought up the price of raw cotton to higher figures than in 1860. That while the number of hands employed is three times and a half larger than in 1860, the wages paid is about five times larger and the capital is five times greater. The annual production has more than quadrupled, and the aggregate importations have fallen off over four millions. With these results in our front, protection on wool and woollens will be likely to withstand the hand-grenades of all free-trade besiegers.

Among the branches of manufactures absolutely waked into life by the tariff of 1861 are crockery and china ware. The number of white-ware factories is now fifty-three, with forty decorating establishments; and the products, amounting to several millions, are sold at prices 25 to 50 per cent. below the prevailing prices of twenty years ago.

Steel may also claim its birth. Only 11,800 tons were made in 1860 to 1,400,000 in 1880. Silks are now furnishing employment to many thousand women as well as to men; and the annual products, sharply competing with even the Bonnet silk of Lyons, amount to the round sum of \$34,500,000. Notwithstanding the exceptionally heavy duties, I am assured that silk goods in general are sold for 35 per cent. less than they were twenty years ago.

Plate-glass is another notable manufacture, whose origin bears date since the tariff of 1861. It is made in Missouri, Indiana, Kentucky and Massachusetts; in Indiana it is made of the purest and best quality by an establishment which, after surmounting many perils, has now few equals in the magnitude or perfection of its productions, whether on this or the other side of the Atlantic, and richly merits not only the favor but the patronage of the Government itself.

Copper is another industry upon which a specific duty was imposed in 1861, which has had a rapid growth. The amount produced in 1860 was less than one-sixth of the present production, and valued at \$2,388,182; the capital invested increased from \$8,525,500 to \$31,675,000. In 1860 the United States Mint paid from twenty-three and one-half to twenty-five cents per pound for copper; but has obtained it the present year under a protective tariff as low as seventeen cents. Our railroads have troubled in 30 years, and the cost of freight is one-third of former rates. Our aggregate wealth has risen from nineteen to forty billions. The increase of wealth in France is twice that of England, but ours is greater than hers.

The tariff shielded us in 1873. If we had had free trade when the financial storm struck our sails, what would have been our fate? Is it not apparent that our people would have been stranded on a lee shore, and that the general over-production and excess of unsold merchandise everywhere abroad would have come without hindrance, with the swiftness of the winds, to find a market here at any price? As it was American workmen found some shelter in their home markets.

It gives me no pleasure to notice retrograde steps in the prosperity of Great Britain, and that five thousand houses are now marked "To let" in Sheffield and ten thousand in Birmingham.

The repeal of the corn laws was not for the benefit of foreign nations, but solely for the benefit of Englishmen. First—it was their belief that their skill and great capital gave them that superiority which would secure them against all competition except that arising from cheaper food. Second—the cheaper-fed workmen of Germany, France, and America presented the only competition not to be resisted, and it had to be at once squarely met. Protection was abandoned, but abandoned because the laboring British population had become too great and too hungry, with over a million and a half of paupers, when measured by the supply of home-grown food. Some of the little Benjamins must go to Egypt for corn. But English free trade does not mean free trade in such articles as the poor require and must have, like tea and coffee, nor in tobacco, wines and spirituous liquors. In 1880 Great Britain, upon tobacco and cigars, mainly from the United States, valued at \$6,586,530, collected \$43,955,670 duties. And have not her sugar refiners lived upon the difference of the rates imposed upon raw and refined sugar? Free trade, as a theory, unembarrassed by contact with practical affairs, and divorced from any idea of supplying other equal and legitimate sources of revenue for the support of governments, appears wonderfully simple and seductive.

Bismarck recently said: "Without being a passionate protectionist, I am as a financier, however, a passionate importer of duties, from the conviction that the taxes, the duties levied at the frontier, are almost exclusively borne by the foreigner, especially for manufactured articles, and that they have always an advantageous, retrospective, protectionist action."

Practically the nations of continental Europe acquiesce in this opinion, and are a unit in their flat refusal of British free trade. They prefer the example of America.

Under the protective policy the American farmer holds and cultivates his own land, has a surplus at the end of the year for permanent investments or improvements, and educates and brings up his sons and daughters with the advantages and comforts of good society. There are more American houses with carpets than in any other country of the world. I believe it will not be disputed that the down-trodden tillers of the soil in Great Britain are not well fed; that they are coarsely underdressed, and that for lack of common school culture they would hardly be regarded as fit associates here for Americans who drive their teams in a field, or for the young men who start in life as laborers upon farms.

The claim that free trade is the true policy of the American farmer would seem to be, therefore, a very courageous falsehood.

There is not a State whose interests would not be jeopardized by free trade. Farmers do not look for a market for grain among farmers, but solely among non-producing consumers, and these it is greatly to their interest to multiply rather than to diminish by forcing them to join in producing or doubling crops for which there may

be an insufficient demand. Every ship-load of wheat sent abroad tends to bring down foreign prices; and such far off markets should be sought only when the surplus at home is excessive or when foreign prices are extraordinarily remunerative. The foreign demand, fitful and uncertain, as it is, rarely exceeds one-twentieth of even the present home requirements, and the losses from long transportation, incident to products of great bulk, can never be successfully avoided except by an adequate home demand.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Pope has addressed a very grave letter to the Italian bishops, commanding them, in view of the dangers surrounding the church, to increase their activity, to encourage Catholic societies among the laity, to develop the Catholic press and advocate boldly the temporal independence of the Pope.

The House Thursday passed a bill giving Mrs. Garfield a pension of \$5,000 per year.

T. P. O'Connor, M. P., has raised about \$40,000 for the relief of Ireland, on this coast.

## TODAY'S NEWS

Press Dispatches to EVENING GAZETTE.

### EASTERN.

The Town of Haverhill, Massachusetts, Destroyed by Fire.

Boston, February 17.

Reports from Haverhill state that a fire which started in the business portion of the town to-night, spread with great rapidity, the buildings being mostly of wood. Igniting very quickly, the small fire department was unable to cope with the flames, and assistance was immediately telegraphed to Lawrence, Newburyport, Lowell, and other towns. The town at 1:30 seems all ablaze, and the business portion will undoubtedly be destroyed. The fire covers the entire tract from the railroad station to Little river, and between Essex and Wingate streets and the river. The first direct report from Haverhill says the First National Bank, Five-Cent Savings Bank and all of the lower part of Washington street, has been burned, and there is no knowing where the fire will stop. The fire covers ten acres, and pretty thickly built up. Smith Block, Finny Block, Tilton Block, Prescott building, Bishop building, Union Block, Coffin building on Washington street and Pielling building on Wingate street, were burned. The loss will be several million dollars. A number of families on Washington street have been burned out. The streets are lined with merchandise and furniture, and there are a number of people rendered homeless. The main telephone office is burned out. The fire started in Endicott & Arnold's sole leather establishment, a wooden building.

### FOREIGN.

Extracts from General S. Koboloff's Speech.

PARIS, February 18.

General S. Koboloff, in receiving some Serbian students, said: Russia had hitherto been checked by certain foreign influences, namely: that of Germany. The sword, he said, was the only means Russia had of ridding themselves of incubus. He declared the struggle between Slavics and Tuets was inevitable, and it would be long, sanguinary and terrible, but that Slavics would triumph. General S. Koboloff concluded as follows: If any one attempts to molest the States recognized by treaties, thank Heaven you will not be alone. If fate so decides, we shall meet again on the battlefield, side by side, against our common foe.

### WESTERN.

Death of a Pioneer.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 81.

Ex-Governor Samuel F. Purdy, an old pioneer of this State, died today. He came to the coast in 1849. The deceased occupied at one time the position of Lieutenant-Governor under Governor John G. Downey. At the time of his death he occupied the position of Superintendent of construction of the new City Hall.

### GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

SAN JOSE, February 18.

The Encampment of the G. A. R., report that the Committee on the Veterans' Home recommend that the Department Committee appoint 20 members of the G. A. R., as a portion of the Home Association was adopted. The election of officers resulted in W. W. A. Robinson being elected President A. A. G. on the third ballot, receiving 46 votes out of 73; W. F. Ellis, of this city, present Commander, received 23 votes. Adjourned until 2 p. m.

**Highly Indignant.**  
DENVER, Col., February 18.  
A Santo Fe special says: Edward M. Kelly, who was to have been hanged here to-day, was respited by President Arthur to March 17th. Many people are highly indignant at the interference, and it would not be surprising if Kelly was lynched.

**Arrested.**  
PORTLAND, February 18.  
This morning Tom Williams, a gambler and hanger-on of Carrie Bradley's baggage, was arrested for complicity in the Brown murder.

**Telegraphic Briefs.**  
—Major Rochester was confirmed as Postmaster-General yesterday.

—By an explosion in a colliery at Trimdon Grange, Durham, Wednesday, 120 persons were entombed. Thirty of the imprisoned workmen were rescued.

—The Iron Mountain Railroad Company will hereafter require their workmen to pay a fare of fifteen cents for riding between the city and the shops. The men have heretofore ridden free.

### Mrs. Garfield's Response to Mrs. Scoville.

CLEVELAND, February 17.

J. H. Rhodes, Secretary of the Garfield Monument Committee, and a near friend of Mrs. Garfield, was interviewed by an Associated Press correspondent to-day. He said Mrs. Garfield received a letter from Mrs. Scoville this morning, and that she was authorized in her behalf to state that toward the slayer of her husband she cherishes no malice. He must answer only to his God and the American people. For the sister and all the members of his family she feels only profound pity. Further than this, she asks to be left alone with her sorrow and to be spared being dragged into a useless and torturing publicity. Mrs. Garfield will not answer the letter.

### Massachusetts on Polygamy.

Boston, February 18.

The State Senate passed resolutions expressing its abhorrence of the practice of polygamy. Congressmen have been asked to secure the passage of an anti-polygamy law.

### Another Massachusetts Fire.

Boston, February 18.

A large fire broke out at Chelsea this morning. Assistance has been asked from here.

### Suspended.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 18.

The Merchants' bank has closed its doors.

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### An Attempt to Rescue Leigh Smith.

LONDON, February 18.

The Balloon Society appeals to scientific societies and the public for aid to rescue the Leigh Smith expedition, and will ask the Lord Mayor to call a public meeting in furtherance of the project. Estimates of the proposed total cost of the expedition amount to £14,000.

### For Ireland.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 17.

Hon. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., has returned from San Jose, where he has been laboring for the Irish cause. He expresses himself highly pleased with the progress of the cause on this coast. He has assisted in raising about \$40,000 on the coast since his arrival.

### Lost in a Hurricane.

GLoucester, February 18.

The schooner Corcoran, from the Grand Banks, reports the loss of six of her crew in a violent hurricane.

### WESTERN.

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### Grand Army of the Republic.

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The Encampment of the G. A. R., report that the Committee on the Veterans' Home recommend that the Department Committee appoint 20 members of the G. A. R., as a portion of the Home Association was adopted. The election of officers resulted in W. W. A. Robinson being elected President A. A. G. on the third ballot, receiving 46 votes out of 73; W. F. Ellis, of this city, present Commander, received 23 votes. Adjourned until 2 p. m.

### PLenty of Water.

For irrigation, the place is known as "The Charles Chase Farm," situated on the Truckee Meadows, near Glendale. Inquire of M. G. KINNEY.

Pai in Chest—Ammon's Cough Syrup Ticking in Throat—Ammon's Cough Syrup.

50 Cts. Per Week.

—All classes of legitimate advertisements not exceeding six lines inserted in this column for 50 cents per week.

**Low.**

FOUR boxes, on the 15th, somewhere in town. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office. 118-1w

**Fresh Fruit.**

TAMARINDS, white dates, while raisins, oranges, mangoes, and candy at C. J. Brooks'. 118-1w

**Wanted.**

GIRL wanted to do general housework in a small family. Inquire immediately at the residence of A. J. Busch, opposite the Court House. 118-1w

**Wanted.**

A MIDDLE-AGED lady can assist and employ by applying to Dr. Wagon. 118-1w

**Wanted.**

A GIRL to do housework. Inquire of W. F. Berry, of Manning & Berry. 118-1w

**Fresh Oysters.**

Just received direct from the East; going fast; call early at W. H. Dickens grocery fruit and vegetable store, Sierra street. 118-1w

**Farm for Sale.**

EIGHT acres of land situated on a fine farm, about three miles from the city. Good house, barn, orchard and well of water. Apply at this office. 118-1w

**Safe Postponed.**

THE sale of the delinquent stock of the Carson, Pringle and Silver Mining Co. is postponed until March 1st. By order of the Board of Trustees. W. H. BOWMAN, 118-1w

**Fishing Tackle.**

MATT A. PARFITT has a full stock of fishing tackle, lines and floats. Parrott keeps the only first-class sporting emporium in this State. 118-1w

**Farm for Sale.**

THE "Gazette" has 120 acres of good farm land for sale cheap; one mile from Reno; five acres improved. 118-1w

**Lost.**

QUARTZ ring. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the blacksmith shop of A. M. NEWB. 118-1w

**Fresh Candies.**

At the Palace bakery—the finest assortment and greatest variety to be found in Reno. Also bread, cakes and pies of all kinds. 118-1w

1853. Dale & Co., 1882.

MUSIC—over 50,000 pieces in stock. Sent by mail, postage paid; stamps taken in payment. In stock: piano, organs, reeds, and fancy goods of every description. 118-1w

**Wanted.**

A PERMANENT position as housekeeper, by an experienced and educated lady. References exchanged. Write care of Gazette office. 118-1w

**Notice.**

ALL persons having cattle in my pasture will please be ready to pay charges and take them away March 1st, as I do not want to graze my fields longer than that time. 118-1w

**For Rent.**

A NEW and neat brick house containing five rooms for rent cheap. Apply at this office. 118-1w

**House for Sale.**

NEAT frame house, furniture, carpets and pictures. Apply at this office. 118-1w

**Pioneer Bakery.**

FRESH bread every morning. Pies and cakes constantly on hand, or made on short notice. The choicest of fresh candies always on hand. 118-1w

**M. J. Stinson.**

Teacher of the piano, organ, singing and sight reading—voice culture a specialty. Terms for a month, or longer, as desired. \$10.00 for four. Agent for the Henry F. Miller piano, the best manufactured. Pianos and organs tuned and repaired. 118-1w

**Accountant.**

BOOKS, business opened and closed, partnership settlements made by O. W. DUNHAM, P. O. box 556, 118-1w

**For Sale.**

P. J. TOLL has a new and one second-hand spring wagon for sale. Inquire at his auction store. 118-1w

**Fruits and Vegetables.**

I HAVE a general assortment of Fruits, Vegetables, Candy, Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, etc., constantly on hand, and selected at the lowest prices. 118-1w

**New Music Books.**

AND SHEET MUSIC of every description. Also, a new and complete set of piano, the best manufactured. Pianos and organs tuned and repaired. 118-1w

**Stomach Oysters.**

CHARLEY LUGATE, of the Palace Restaurant, is prepared to select the choicest oysters in the highest style of the art. Drop in. 118-1w

**Carriages.**

Of all kinds for sale and warranted first-class. Four-wheeled, four-wheeled and buckboards a specialty. Give me a call, as I will sell lower than the lowest. 118-1w

**Sacramento and Chicago.**

BERRY, by the bag or bottle, a bottle for 25 cents, also home made currant wine at 50 cents per bottle. Call and try some. 118-1w

**Painting and Glazing.**

HALPIN will contract for painting, glazing and paper hanging at the lowest living rate. First-class work and best material. 118-1w

**For Sale at a Bargain.**

Old, 1 rockaway, 1 double buggy, 2 some pooding harness, 1 military saddle, with equipment, bridle, etc. Apply to 118-1w

**Fruit Trees for Sale.**

CALL and examine my stock of Trees at the Reno and Mount Hope Nurseries; 10,000 two-year-old Apple Trees for sale at 25 cents each, by the thousand, for cash, at the Nurseries. 118-1w

**Wanted.**

SECOND-hand furniture of all kinds, for which I will pay the highest cash price. 118-1w

**Lost.**

ON Sunday evening, somewhere between Bayview and the depot, a gold bracelet. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the Palace restaurant. 118-1w

**Brick and Stone Work.**

THE undersigned are competent brick and stone masons and will also contract for all kinds of brick and stone masonry. Leave orders with George Becker. 118-1w

**Notice.**

PARTIES having furniture to dispose of within the next thirty days, will find it to their advantage to call on 118-1w

**Murry Dunham.**

THE leading photographer of the State. Corner Sierra and Plaza street, Reno Nevada. 118-1w

**Wine House Barber Shop.**

JOHN BELL can always be found at the Wine House Barber shop. Hot and cold water for the use of patrons. First-class service. Give him a call. 118-1w

**Money to Loan.**

\$7000. Dollars to loan in one lump. Only first-class security need come. 118-1w

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